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day experiment. The daily requirement of thyroxine was determined as the daily amount necessary to prevent hypertrophy caused by 30 mg methylthiouracil. Experiments were conducted in summer and winter series. The summer series showed that simultaneous injection of 2 micrograms thyroxine does not completely prevent the hypertrophy while 4 micrograms preserves the normal weight of the gland; greater amounts of thyroxine lower the size of the gland. In winter the large doses of methylthiouracil produce somewhat greater hypertrophy, and the daily requirement for thyroxine in animals receiving 30 mg methylthiouracil, i. e., at the level of complete elimination of gland function, is 6-7 micrograms.

"Action of the Lipotropic Factor of the Pancreas on the Lipide and Glycogen Content in Rat Liver in Experimental Alipotropic Fat Infiltration," I. G. T. Pavlov, All-Union Inst Exptl Endocrinol, Moscow

"Byull Eksptl Biol i Med" Vol 23, 1947, pp 354-7.

Introduction of the lipotropic pancreatic factor under conditions of fat infiltration of the liver is characterized by partial lowering of triglycerides and fatty acids, increase of glycogen and no appreciable change in the phospholipides of the liver. The lipotropic factor was prepared by the method of Enterman, Chaikov and Montgomery from cattle pancreas and was administered in 45-120 mg doses; the only modification in the preparation was extraction of the final product with Et<sub>2</sub>O to insure fat removal. The animals were kept on the aliprotic diet of Best (5% casein, 40% fat [sunflower oil], 49% glucose, 2% agar, 4% salt mixture; 10 g per day for 10 days).

"Alteration of the Structural Protein of the Liver (Hepatosine) under the Influence of Thyroid Hormone," E. A. Kolli, All-Union Inst Exptl Endocrinol, Moscow

"Byull Eksptl Biol Med" Vol 22 No 6, 1946, pp 33-5

Experimental hyperthyroidism was induced in rabbits by administration of the hormone until 20-30% weight loss occurred. Hepatosine was isolated by a procedure analogous to that of Banga and Szent-Gyorgyi. Its SH content was 30% over normal. Hepatosine extracts from hyperthyroid animals on standing 24 hours in the cold showed a decrease of SH groups, caused apparently by increased oxidative processes. This effect is reversible by reduction with H<sub>2</sub>S; the loss is about 30%.

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